

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

IMPORTED SEEDS—We have received from those extensive seedsmen and agricultural implement manufacturers, Messrs. Ellis & Bosson, of Boston, a small quantity of each of the following named seeds, imported by them from England, one of them having visited that country for the purpose of making the selection. They comprise the

Bolton blood red Wheat, a new variety;
Talavera Belvuenis Wheat; and
The Uxbridge Wheat.
The Lancaster Wither Oats; and
Italian Barley.

Our thanks are due and tendered to these gentlemen for the same, and we will with pleasure distribute them to such of our friends who may desire them.

CHOICE IMPORTED CATTLE—The N. Y. Herald mentions the arrival of 12 head of the finest Hereford Cattle, and 25 head of the best Cotswold Sheep, ever imported into the U. States; they were brought in the packet ship Philadelphia from London, for Messrs. Wilson & Sothom, of Perch Lake farm, Jefferson co. N. Y.

Mr. Shepherd, of Shepherdstown, Va. (who by the by, can perhaps boast of as fine a herd of cattle as can be found in this country) is also in daily expectation of the arrival of some first rate animals from England.

The Fayette (Ky.) Importing Cattle Association are to hold a sale near Lexington, on the 15th July, when will be offered 3 3-year Bulls; 1 1-year do.; 2 Heifers, 2 yrs. old; 3 Heifers, 1 year old; and 12 Cows, 3 to 7 yrs. old, and their increase, all of the improved short-horn Durham breed, selected in England by the Rev. R. T. Dillard and N. Dudley, Esq.; 12 months credit will be given.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHING—We learn from the Yankee Farmer that an experiment, the first of the kind it is believed in this country, was made with the newly invented Smith Plough lately introduced from Scotland by Messrs. Ellis & Bosson, of Boston, at an expense of \$75. The editor says it was very satisfactory, and gave evidence that our soils may be deepened with convenience, and at a moderate expense, compared with the great and permanent utility that will result from such operation.

"The spot selected for trial was not favorable to an easy operation, as the sub-soil was very stony, but the plough worked well, going to the beam where the soil was free from obstructions; the small stones were thrown up, as the plough is constructed with a view of producing this effect, and some stones weighing several hundred pounds, that were completely buried in the earth, were thrown up so that they might be easily removed.

"In our two last numbers we published an interesting article on "Thorough Draining and Sub-Soil Ploughing," by the inventor of this valuable system, and to that we

refer the reader for particulars as to this method of ploughing and its great advantages.

"The plough used in the experiment, though not of the largest size, possesses great strength, being made wholly of wrought iron and weighing about three hundred pounds. The whole length of beams and handles is fifteen feet, its depth from the bottom of the beam is nineteen inches, so that it will run sixteen or eighteen inches deep. It has no mould board, and but a narrow wing, as it is intended for loosening the sub-soil, without displacing it or mixing it with the active soil. A spur rising obliquely from the wing, runs about midway the furrow and thoroughly loosens the soil and throws up the small stones. After subsoiling the ploughing is gradually deepened at every succeeding operation, and portions of the surface soil becomes enriched by manure and exposure to the atmosphere.

"There are many tracts of rich, but at present, wet and useless lands, that may be made the most productive in the country, by under draining and sub-soil ploughing, as described in the article to which we have referred above.

"Besides the great advantages of sub-soiling in reclaiming wet lands, it will greatly improve light soils; it will deepen the active soil, which will be of immense advantage in root culture, and prove beneficial to most all crops; for there is hardly any plant cultivated, the roots of which would not penetrate below the usual depth we commonly plough, if a fine mellow soil was prepared for them; and where there is much depth there is less injury from drought, for in thorough cultivation the loose soil at the surface prevents the evaporation of moisture from below where the roots of plants freely penetrate and find nutriment.

"As the sub-soil ploughing and its advantages become known in this country, it will be practised where land is dear, as it will greatly increase its capacity for production, and farmers generally who are able to expend something for improvement in this way will find from the capital thus invested a good and permanent profit. The profit from sub-soiling is like that from clearing a piece of land from stones and putting them into wall; it is at first attended with considerable expense, but it produces a lasting benefit. It is in fact only carrying the same principle to a greater depth."

We conclude this week the publication of the article to which allusion is made above, and commend the subject to the attention of the reader.

PAGE'S SEED PLANTER—We with pleasure give place to the following communication from our neighbor, Dr. Dorsey, a gentleman whose testimony will go far to encourage an extensive use of this implement:

THE MEADOWS, BALTIMORE CO., May 22d, 1840.

Mr. George Page—

Sir:—I have used your corn and "general seed planter" in putting in about twenty-five acres of corn: fifteen acres of what was planted, was generally very hilly; on some parts considerable quantities of small stones, and most of the field was soddy; notwithstanding all these apparent difficulties, the work was done admirably well: the corn has all come up well, and with perfect regularity. When the ground is hilly, and in other respects in the state I have described, it is necessary to give more attention than usual to the "Dropper."—Its operation among stones of a moderate size, is really surprising; performing the work in a manner which one could scarcely have supposed, and better than the hoe, for this reason: that the machine never leaves a stone upon the hill, which is not unfrequently the case in using the hoe.

I have also used it in planting my roots, which is rather

more than five acres of "Mangold Wurtzel;" owing to the perfect condition of the ground its operation was beautiful. I scarcely know how to estimate its economy of labor.

I feel assured that any one who once becomes acquainted with the use of this machine, will never willingly relinquish it; and as the only difficulty may be to get farmers to try it, would it not be well for you to (profit by "Sam Slick's" doings with the clock) leave one with every farmer to take care of: I do not think you would ever have one returned.

I feel much satisfaction in contemplating your solicitude in relation to the operation of your "Planter," and of the personal attention you so cheerfully, and without solicitation render, in order to ensure entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Respectfully, &c.

ROBERT DORSEY, of Edward.

THE CROPS—We continue to hear of the ravages of the fly in different quarters of the country, though in others, the wheat is represented as bidding fair to yield most bountifully. The extent of the injury likely to be experienced will probably be determined in a week or two.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that in some instances the wheat has been so seriously injured in Bucks co. that the farmers have turned their cattle into the fields.

The Troy (Ohio) Times says that farmers in different directions agree in their statements, that the wheat fields are nearly destroyed—hundreds of acres will not be reaped at all; some ploughed up and others turned to pasture; in the most fertile parts of the county, the prospects are the most gloomy.

The Ohio State Journal says that in many parts of the state we hear of ravages by the fly among the growing grain; this is said to be the case in Clark, Champaign and Hamilton counties; in this county some damage has been done. The Michigan papers speak of a promising harvest. As a general rule, the extent of mischief to crops is overrated. We hope it may prove so in the present case. Our accounts from the North represent the prospect of the farmer as fair.

The Zanesville Republican represents the crops as even more abundant than last year.

The Delaware papers represent the farmers in that state as having much cause to complain; several fields in the neighborhood of Wilmington were nearly eaten up, and the destruction of one-third of the crop, further down in the state, was anticipated.

The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle speaks unfavorably of the appearance of the crops in that vicinity, and says the farmers complain a great deal of the fly.

The Missouri papers represent the crops of grain and corn as promising to be most luxuriant, and that the farmers are animated with the sure prospect of an abundant harvest; in the low lands, the great inundation during the spring will cause the corn crops to be late, and their maturing will depend on the character of the fall.

The Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette says: "different sections of the union present various prospects of abundant and scarce crops; and while from some neighborhoods, the accounts are favorable, from still a greater number loud complaints are made of the ravages of the fly. The conclusion which we have formed, from the several statements that have fallen under our observation, is, that, as a whole, the crops now growing, will be above an average, and that, as is usual about this time, some of our worthy farmers have allowed their tears of a failure to magnify themselves into a failure."

A correspondent of the Patriot writes from Carroll co. (Md.) that the crops thus far are very promising—some

fears were entertained that the wheat was injured by the fly, but these fears are unfounded, and the wheat fields never looked more promising.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—Æsop understood a thing or two, and his fables, all experience has proved, displays a knowledge of men and things unsurpassed only by the wise King of Israel, as manifested in his Proverbs—"Put your own shoulder to the wheel, and then call upon Hercules."—So long as the tobacco-planters contented themselves with complaining about the injury they sustained in consequence of the enormous exactions their produce encountered in foreign ports, little heed was given to their cries—but when they determined on uniting their strength, and as one voice proclaimed the wrongs done them, and demanded the protection and justice due them from those who were bound to watch over their interests and rights, we find how soon attention is paid to their requirements.—They have again followed up the blow struck some three years since, and in the expositions which have been made, and are now making, growing out of the proceedings of the late convention, an interest is being awakened in their behalf, which cannot fail to tell powerfully in furthering the great objects which that assembly had in view.—The documents which have been already published, showing the disadvantages under which the planters labor, have elicited attention in various parts of the country, and the only surprise is, that such a state of things should so long have existed without an effort to obviate them.

The N. Y. Star, in commenting upon the proceedings of the convention, remarks:—"Among the appropriations recently made by Congress, is an item to pay the expenses of agents abroad to sustain the interests of the tobacco culture in this country. It is a judicious appropriation. Few are aware of the great importance of this staple, or the amount it produces both at home and abroad, as a single item of the agricultural wealth of our country.

"It has been ascertained that certain European governments raise a revenue of thirty millions of dollars from the monopoly of tobacco alone. Great Britain nets \$16,653,566 annually from tobacco duties, and the question is presented, how are the interests of the tobacco-planters to be protected? The proposition is, as European powers lay a heavy tax on tobacco to the serious injury of our planters, and as the trade in fact is monopolized instead of being thrown open, it is desirable that an increase of duties be laid on all articles of merchandise imported from those countries.

"Thus, our revenue in 1839, from importations of British manufactures was \$16,866,070, while England derives nearly the same amount from her duty on our tobacco alone, and we import many articles which will bear a higher impost. We import from France \$25,490,276, seventeen millions of which are free of duty, for articles of luxury. Contrast these advantages with the duty derived from the tobacco monopoly, and see where the loss falls. So it may be also said of Holland—we import very little in return for our exports, particularly of tobacco. It is supposed that one-tenth of our population is interested in the tobacco trade, and that eight millions of dollars of that article are exported annually, which is considered as unrepresented, because that interest lies between the cotton products of the South and the manufactures of the North.

"The remedy strikes us to rest wholly in the revision of our Tariff—a subject which cannot be approached until after the compromise ceases, at which an entire change of system will be required by the condition of the country."

The Baltimore American adds to the above as follows:

"The tobacco interest is an important one to this country; and we believe nothing but a little energy on the part of the National Government is wanting to place it on a very advantageous footing. While we are every year receiving immense quantities of foreign goods into the country for our own consumption, it is highly important that all the available resources of domestic industry should be brought forth under the most favorable circumstances possible, in order that the foreign account may be met to the extent of our means. Tobacco is a staple which must be an available one in our trade with Europe.

Every consideration of national interest, therefore, requires that this product of our soil should not be allowed to become subject to the regulations of foreign nations in such a manner as to render its value depreciated to the shameful extent to which, as an article of commerce, it is now depressed."

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette publishes the proceedings of the convention, with the following remarks:

"The importance of this great article of our agricultural and commercial interests, has induced us (to the exclusion of other matter) to republish most of the report and statistics laid before the Tobacco Convention recently held at Washington. Our business men will find much valuable information embodied in the report; and we cordially unite in 'the hope that the Government of the United States will persevere in its exertions to accomplish the reduction or repeal of the heavy duties and restrictions imposed by foreign governments on this great staple of our country.'"

We have been favored by the Hon. Mr. Jenifer, of the House of Representatives, with a copy of the following memorial, presented to Congress, in obedience to a resolution passed by the Convention.—In our next we will give the speech of the Hon. Mr. Triplett, in the convention, and follow it with such parts of that of Mr. Dodge as have not already been presented in the documents heretofore published in the "Farmer," and which were principally prepared from data furnished by the indefatigable labors of that gentleman, from whom we have the promise occasionally to receive communications upon subjects connected with this trade.

MEMORIAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF TOBACCO-PLANTERS.
House of Representatives, May 11, 1840.—Referred to the Select Committee on the Tobacco Trade.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned having been appointed a committee by the convention of tobacco-planters held in the city of Washington on the 1st and 2d days of May, (present month) to memorialize Congress in relation to the high duties and restrictions upon the staple of tobacco in foreign countries,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT:

That the committee was composed of delegates appointed by the tobacco-planters from several States of the Union, and, after due deliberation, adopted, unanimously, the accompanying report and resolutions; which, together with other proceedings, are submitted to the serious consideration of the Congress of the United States, with an earnest hope that they will take such steps as may be best calculated to remedy the grievances which are so justly complained of. From documents and facts in the possession of the committee, they feel assured that, by a judicious course on the part of Congress, with a cordial co-operation by the Executive of the United States, difficulties may be overcome, and reciprocal benefits derived both to the United States and those Governments between which extensive commercial regulations exist. The committee would further remark, that, from the intense interest felt and exhibited upon this subject by the tobacco-planters generally, and from a determination on their part to press this matter to a successful issue, they cannot too strongly urge upon Congress the propriety of adopting prompt measures to carry out the wishes and expectations of this numerous and heretofore neglected class of our fellow-citizens.

DANIEL JENIFER, of Maryland.

PHILIP TRIPLETT, of Kentucky.

BENJAMIN JONES, of Virginia.

*Committee on the part of the
Convention of Tobacco-Planters.*

WESTERN TOBACCO, &c.—Now that the entire line of canal communication is open to the West, (the last link in the chain, the Tide Water Canal, being now completed) we may expect large supplies of tobacco and other heavy articles in our market from the West. We see it stated that there were more than 40 boats at Pittsburg on the 22d ult. taking in heavy loads of flour, tobacco, bacon, &c. destined for this city and Philadelphia. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says "we are glad to see that one of the great staples of the West continues to find its way to

our market, by both sea and land; we allude to tobacco, and as this finds a very ready sale at the present time, it serves better than any other produce as a remittance."

The Gazette makes the following suggestions to the planters and dealers of the West:

"We would take occasion to say to our western friends that tobacco sent to this market by the line of state improvements has a decided advantage over that sent via N. Orleans, inasmuch as the sea-borne tobacco is apt to become high, or moist—not so much from the water, as from the sweating which it would undergo in the ship's hold—while the tobacco brought down by the state improvements becomes dryer and better. We believe that the difference to the tobacco by these two modes of reaching the market may be fairly set down at one dollar per hhd. in favor of inland conveyance.

"It was mentioned to us yesterday, likewise, as an additional argument in favor of shipping tobacco from Philadelphia, that vessels from New Orleans are detained at port (say Gibraltar) by quarantine, when they would not be detained from Philadelphia. We regard, however, the argument touching the mode of reaching Philadelphia as eminently deserving the attention of our western friends."

AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS—ON WHEAT.—For reasons then stated, we were compelled to send off to the printer some extracts with very hasty observations, on this important document. Resuming the perusal of it, at the point where he stopped to make an extract, we here treat our readers with some eloquent passages, simple, beautiful and chaste in language and morals, with which he cannot fail to be at once gratified and instructed.

Speaking of the effect and policy of the bounty offered on wheat crops, by the state of Massachusetts, our author has indulged in some general reflections on that branch of political economy, which are worthy of the strictest attention:

"The bounty granted by the State has not been without its use. Advantages are likely to accrue from it, which will ultimately prove more than an equivalent for the expenditure. Public attention has been particularly called to the cultivation of wheat—a product of general and necessary use; and one of the most valuable crops which can engage the attention of farmers. Though to a certain extent the crop of this year may be considered a failure, yet this fact will itself awaken intelligent inquiry into the causes of failure; and, it is hoped, in the end, lead to its successful cultivation. There are few parts of the State where it cannot be cultivated; but, if we look for a profitable return, it must be under a different course of husbandry from that now pursued. It is my firm conviction, that there is indeed, allowing always for some particular local exceptions, nothing in the soil, or climate, or agricultural condition of Massachusetts, which forbids its extensive and profitable production. I shall ask leave, under the order of the Legislature, and as Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State, to submit my views on this subject at some length.

The importance of the wheat crop to Massachusetts is very great. It is not necessary to go into any statistical returns of the number of pounds or barrels of wheat or wheat flour, which are brought from abroad, and annually consumed in the State. Every one must perceive, that the amount is enormous, since the consumption is universal, and the quantity produced in the State can do little towards supplying the demand.* Public manners in

*It is ascertained that the flour imported into Boston in one year, amounted to 418,000 barrels, and corn with other bread-stuffs to 2,000,000 bushels. This quantity is the average annual amount imported into Boston for three successive years, by an accurate abstract from the documents. To this quantity must be added one-third for the out-ports, which is a low estimate. At the price of \$7.75 for flour, and 80 cents per bushel for corn, it would amount to \$6,453,333 paid by the State in a single year.—This was for the year 1836. The importations were larger in 1837; and at the prices then paid of \$11 per barrel for flour, and \$1 per bushel for corn, with the addition of one-third for the out-ports, the amount would be \$8,797,338 paid for bread-stuffs in that year. The western parts of the State are supplied directly from Albany, and the towns upon Connecticut river by way of Hart-

this matter have undergone a considerable change within the last quarter of a century. Bread made of rye and Indian meal, was then always to be found upon the tables in the country; and, in parts of the State, was almost exclusively used. (1.) Wheat flour was then comparatively a luxury. Now brown bread, as it is termed, is almost banished from use. No farmer gets along without his superfine flour, his bolted wheat; and the poorest family are not satisfied, and will not be satisfied, without their wheat or flour bread. This general change in the habits of the people was nearly contemporaneous with the completion of the Great Western Canal in New York, by which the abundant products of those rich wheat districts of country, which the canal opened, became accessible; and the supplies of their finest wheat and wheaten flour were brought directly to our doors, and carried, at the expense of a heavy freight, into every part of the interior of New England, even to distances of more than a hundred miles from the sea shore. The brands of the Rodchester mills are almost as familiarly known on the upper waters of the Connecticut as on the Hudson; and are found as constantly in the gorge of the White Mountains and the valleys of Vermont as in the stores of New York and Albany. (2.) Indeed, wheat flour has become among us as much an article of first necessity as meat and clothing, and therefore, on grounds of sound political economy, it is matter of the highest consideration to supply, if practicable, our own wants.

This position has been strongly controverted. It has been maintained, that instead of attempting to raise wheat it would be better to apply ourselves to some branch of mechanical or manufacturing industry, which would give us the means of purchasing our bread from countries whose climate and soil are more congenial than our own to its production. There is some plausibility and a measure of truth in this position; but it cannot be admitted without material qualifications. The true prosperity either of an individual, a family, or a larger community, is not to be measured by any standard of dollars and cents. We know to what a great extent an opposite opinion has prevailed among us, and how disastrous its influence has proved upon our habits and morals. Severe experience, it is hoped, will disabuse us of this error; and we shall presently come to understand truths long since established, and which are of the highest practical moment, that the money which is not industriously earned, is seldom wisely expended; and that the real prosperity of individuals and nations, is not in the accumulation of mere wealth, but in those habits of industry, frugality and self-dependence, which spring from the necessity of labor and enterprise; and such a struggle with obstacles and difficulties as will awaken, and strengthen, and expand all our physical and intellectual energies. Temperance and frugality likewise lie at the foundation of all substantial prosperity; and neither the happiness nor the morals of men are safe, but where there exists an imperious necessity for the exercise of these virtues. Under such circumstances, it is clearly a principle of cardinal importance in private and public economy, that individuals and communities should, as far as possible, depend upon themselves for the supply of their own wants; should seldom go abroad for that which they can produce without loss at home; and in respect to matters of primary necessity, should endeavor, though it might seem at first to be attended with a pecuniary loss, to create resources within themselves rather than live in habits of dependence on others. (3.)

If we look at families, we shall find that those are in truth most prosperous, who rely most upon their own exertions, enterprise and skill. While it often happens, that persons possessed of large estates, which have come to them by inheritance, accident, or some fortunate speculation, and who, because they have never known the necessity, have never formed the habits of labor, in the inevitable vicissitudes of human affairs, are wrecked and reduced to a condition of dependence and beggary, the former have known neither want nor fear. Rich in habits of labor, temperance and frugality, of which, without their consent, no one can deprive them, they have rode out in safety the severest storms.

These principles, though they may seem remote, have

ford. We may, therefore, estimate the sum paid by two-thirds of the population of the State, in a single year, at nearly nine millions of dollars."

The imports of flour into Boston in 1839 was 449,605 barrels, and of corn 1,607,492 bushels.

a direct connexion with the subject under consideration. The moral welfare of a community is always advanced by the necessity and the habits of self-dependence. As an agricultural community especially, the people should, as far as possible, produce every article of first necessity, which they require for consumption. There may be products utterly unsuited to their soil and climate. It would be folly, where it is hopeless, to contend against nature. But in all cases, and always, where there is no obstacle absolutely insurmountable to persevering labor, success is always a moral gain.

In a pecuniary view, however, there can be no doubt that Massachusetts would find her account in producing her own bread from her own soil. Vast amounts of money are now sent out of the State for bread. This capital applied to the cultivation and improvement of her soil, would immensely increase its productiveness. Mechanical labor, in general, terminates in the article produced. Labor, judiciously and liberally applied to agriculture, produces not merely the immediate and particular crop which is sought after; but has a cumulative influence in preparing the same land for other and larger products.—The value of the land thus cultivated, is often doubled, quadrupled, and increased ten-fold, by being thus rendered the more productive.

It must be considered likewise, that where a community depends upon exchange or barter, for the supply of its primary wants, as, for example, where it exchanges its manufactured articles, or the cash proceeds of these articles, for bread, this bread must be subjected to the charges of freight and commercial commissions, and to the support of a class of men whose whole business consists in the transfer and exchange of these commodities. Now, without derogating at all from the respectability of this class of our fellow-citizens as a class, and from the usefulness and necessity of their agency, to a certain degree, wherever trade exists, yet it is plain that they are not a productive class; but that their support is itself a tax upon the labor and industry of the country. In an economical view, it is therefore desirable, that they should exist in no larger numbers than is necessary to transact the indispensable trade of the country; and it will be acknowledged that the country has already suffered much from the fact of large and disproportionate numbers having been withdrawn from the laborious and productive classes in rural life, to engage in the unproductive pursuits of trade, far beyond what the commerce or mercantile business of the country require.

There are other considerations connected with this subject, especially in a moral aspect, upon which it seems excusable and seasonable to dwell. It may be assumed as an incontrovertible fact, that Massachusetts, throughout her whole territory, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, affords, always, to labor intelligently and skillfully applied in the cultivation of the soil, an ample reward. It is not pretended, that her soils yield as large a return in quantity as the fertile alluvions of more genial climates. I do not say that agriculture, even under the most favorable circumstances, will produce as much money as many branches of mechanical industry. I am aware that it offers none of the chances of sudden and great accumulation, which speculation and commerce sometimes, perhaps not unfrequently, present. But the rewards of agricultural labor in Massachusetts are ample, in that an industrious man may obtain by skillful and active agriculture, not only a comfortable subsistence, but his gains will prove so much more than his real and reasonable wants, that in ordinary circumstances, he may early, as is constantly done, enjoy the satisfactions of a domestic connexion, have the means of healthful and innocent luxury, raise and well educate a numerous family, exercise a generous hospitality, and lay up a competent provision against the casualties of human affairs and the decline of life. All this may be done in the exercise of a good conscience, with a single pair of hands; and with no other than the joint aid of a loving and growing household, and, in such cases, the ever sure blessing of a kind Providence. Hundreds of instances, throughout our favored Commonwealth, display these beautiful and enviable results. It is on this account, then, that agriculture deserves every encouragement which the State can give. It has likewise an intimate connexion with good morals, and the support and purity of our republican institutions.

Rural life in New England, where every man may be a free-holder, tend to inspire and encourage an honest pride of character, and a self-respect, which is a strong

security to virtue. It is favorable to sobriety, industry, and an attachment to good order and quiet. It is exempt from those moral perils which exist in crowded villages; which are found in the concealment practicable in populous cities; in the indifference to the value of human life, which prevails there; and especially in the corrupt associations and multiplied crimes and vices, which there inevitably abound. It is more favorable to the manly spirit of liberty, and to the sentiment of a moral and political equality, than where the extremes of human condition, enormous wealth and abject poverty, power and dependence, luxury and squalidness, pride and servility, are, as in cities, brought into constant and immediate connexion.

Agriculture, in the view of every sound political economist, is the foundation of national wealth. It is not easy to see how trade or foreign commerce, legitimately pursued, contribute in any way to the actual increase of the wealth of a country, unless it be in the value of the labor employed when an equivalent is obtained from a foreign country for that labor. Agriculture creates wealth; and gathers its treasures without injury or diminution, from the exhaustless bounty of the Divine Providence in the earth and air. Every agricultural production is therefore a direct creation of so much additional wealth. This, however, is not all. It is not, as in manufactures, the mere using up of the raw material; but under good cultivation, the soil itself is put in a condition to become more productive. The land is raised in value, in proportion to the increased income, which can be obtained from it. Labor thus applied, may be regarded as a sure and permanent investment of a productive capital. It is known, that in many parts of the State, under a liberal and judicious husbandry, lands in a measure worthless, or valued at not more than five and ten dollars per acre, by improvements, the expense of which, the first crops oftentimes fully repay, are made to yield an income equal to the interest on a capital of one and two hundred dollars per acre; and to pay at the same time, the expenses of keeping them in a productive condition.

In considering the moral influences of agriculture, the consciousness of independence, resting upon the basis of a conscious ability to supply our own wants, is not to be overlooked as a sentiment in the highest degree favorable to good morals. This conviction calls out the best powers of our physical and intellectual nature. There is a rich pleasure, not unmingled with an honest pride, in eating bread raised by our own hands. There is a duty, and a pleasure in encouraging domestic industry under any and every form. The supplies of the products of foreign labor, come to us too often mingled with the painful associations of oppressed, defrauded and unrequited toil.—The products of our own honest industry and labor, are subject to none of these painful abatements. Massachusetts will find the true foundation of independence only in rendering her soil productive; as far as possible cutting off her reliance upon foreign supplies; and abating, or supplying from her own resources and soil, those wants, which render her dependent upon a foreign power, for that which her own soil is capable of producing.

Above all things else, she should determine with honest pride, to raise what she eats; or else, to eat what she raises. She can produce her own wheat. On new lands there is seldom any failure, unless one which proceeds directly from neglect; or from atmospheric influences, which no sagacity can foresee or control, and which are peculiar to no country. To accidents of this nature, all crops are liable. Wheat in general is, in all countries, considered a less hardy plant than many others; yet I have the settled opinion of at least six intelligent and practical farmers in the State, that, as far as their experience goes, and it has been the experience in each of these cases of nearly a quarter of a century, wheat with them is as certain as almost any crop which they cultivate. The returns will show, even under one of the most unfavorable years which we ever have, that many crops yielded twenty and twenty-five, not a few exceeded thirty, and some rose to forty bushels per acre.

(1.) We shall never forget how heartily we relished at the table of the opulent and most venerable Gorham Parsons, of Brighton, a bread made of this mixture of rye and Indian meal. It was, we believe, toasted, and then steeped in cream. Most gladly if we could, would we submit to the same enjoyment which could be no where more relished than at the same table. We yet remember with what satisfaction we welcomed every letter in his small neat hand, full of val-

uable information and signs of New England exactness and nice and sound calculations. It was from him that we procured for the late munificent Robert Oliver, his excellent Manager, Mr. Stone, who, for so many years kept up the beauty and fertility of his Harewood estate, and who has now got to be a very independent and thriving proprietor of as much land as would make five large New England farms.

Wonder if Mr. Parsons' old Presbyterian Capt. Allen, with his short breeches and blue stockings, and quaint conversation and sayings, is still in the land of the living? If not we venture to guess that he's in a better harbor.

(2.) Such, oh shade of Clinton, are the great results of your vast genius—Your name shall ever live in the hearts of all true patriots, though on your ashes may fall the tears of hypocrites, who, in the zenith of your usefulness, flew and picked at you, as the martin at the eagle in his proudest flight.

(3.) We are affectedly sensible that it would be presumptuous in us to dispute positions, so emphatically maintained by one of Mr. Colman's researches and talents; and are willing to admit that something, if not much of the objection we entertain towards bounties, may be owing to our habitual predilection for free trade, and no protection but for indispensable expenses for the most economical administration of government. Nevertheless, it seems to us that the ground taken by our author is too broad, or perhaps we should say, with the greatest deference, too narrow, and that even though his argument may apply, incontestibly to our country, in reference to Foreign powers, it does not with any thing approaching to the same degree of accuracy or certainty, apply to citizens and states of this, all one and the same country and government! He seems to regard the different States too much as Gov. Floyd spoke of them to the Virginia Legislature, as, then, "four and twenty independent nations." One difference is this—that here the laws and policy of the whole country is under the control of one people; and one National Legislature; and the local interests of a particular State, are not so liable to be affected by the conflicting interests or caprice of an alien power. The citizens of one State may then more safely leave themselves in a state of dependence for certain supplies, on the industry and labor of their fellow citizens in another, to which they can at all times have recourse, without apprehending any arbitrary and sudden impositions or capricious exactions beyond their control; while they themselves pursue some other branch of industry, more congenial to their particular climates, their genius and their natural resources; and so much more profitable in its results as to afford them the means of procuring in greater quantity, from another State in their own country, than they could themselves produce by their own hands. There is much, and perhaps conclusive, force in Mr. Colman's positions, but should he not regard the whole of our blessed Union more in the light of one family, leaving each State or member of the family, to perform its most appropriate work, as in a family of individuals, or in a neighborhood or village—one should cook and milk, while another sows and plows—one reap the grain while the other builds the barn, letting Tom the blacksmith, and Crispin the bootmaker stick to their anvil and last, nor leave them to make the corn which they can more cheaply buy from farmers Dick and Nick, whose soles and plows they mend and make.

In regard to the question in hand, we are much of opinion with a writer of great authority, who thus expresses himself:—

"Bounties on production are most commonly given in the view of encouraging the establishment of some new branch of industry; or they are intended to foster and extend a branch that is believed to be of paramount importance. In neither case, however, is their utility very obvious. In all old settled and wealthy countries, numbers of individuals are always ready to embark in every new undertaking, if it promise to be really advantageous, without any stimulus from government; and if a branch of industry already established, be really important and suitable for the country, it will assuredly be prosecuted to the necessary extent, without any encouragement other than the natural demand for its produce."

The same celebrated writer remarks further, that "A trade that cannot be carried on without the aid of a bounty, must be a naturally disadvantageous one—Hence by granting it individuals are tempted to engage or continue in businesses which are necessarily very insecure, and are rarely capable of being rendered lucrative; at the same time that they are prevented, by trusting to the bounty, from making those exertions they naturally would have made, had they

been obliged to depend entirely on superior skill and industry for the sale of their produce. The history, (he adds,) of all business carried on in this country, (England) by the aid of bounties, proves that they are hardly less disadvantageous to those engaged in them, than to the public!"

When moreover, we draw close distinctions between the citizens and interests of different States, as if they were nations under different governments, with antagonistical interests, do we not foster an anti-social and unpatriotic spirit, at war with that feeling of mutual dependence of all the parts which contributes to cement the union of all, by common sympathy and consciousness of identical interests? Last year many were attracted by a very large bounty to make large investments in preparations for the culture of silk in Georgia. The next Legislature repealed the bounty, and cast about again, all who had relied on it. A bounty is more reasonable, as we humbly conceive, where the skill is wanting—where some mystery is to be learned, or new machinery introduced, and where the climate, and soil, and all other circumstances appear to be favorable and are supposed to invite the establishment of a particular branch of industry, on the principle of granting patents for new and useful inventions; but even there may it not be supposed that the demand will soon be supplied by foreign skill and capital in a country which, like ours, imposes no restrictions on their importation, exercise and enjoyment? But we profess not to be competent to settle questions on which so much stronger minds differ; and will only repeat with sincere humility, the exclamation of the great warrior of old, when night closed in on his victorious career, "ye gods, give us but light." Without venturing to pronounce any of the arguments of the learned and public-spirited Commissioner to be untenable or unsound, his moral reflections are pious and beautiful, and commend themselves as well to the heart as the head.

We feel the more justified and called upon to publish what he says in reference to Massachusetts, because the general principles applicable and politic on one State, must be worthy of equal attention in others.

WASHINGTON COUNTY FARMING.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

MAY 17th, 1840.

Dear Sir:—I am truly gratified to find by recent publications in the American Farmer, you have enlisted in behalf of the agricultural interest, a gentleman whose talents to be useful, and zeal already manifested, will be an acquisition of material benefit. The gentleman to whom I allude, Wm. Carmichael, Esq., of Queen Ann's County, has set us an example worthy of imitation. By a free interchange of opinions, and by disseminating our experience in agricultural pursuits, we may hope to elicit from others, similar efforts, which ultimately must produce beneficial results. Stimulated by such incentives and convinced that the best mode to attain the desired object, is by a full and free disclosure of our practical experience, I now offer for your consideration and better judgment the following:

In order that my farms should be brought under the most productive and profitable system, I have for some years pursued the eight field system.—I will take for example the farm on which I reside, "Rockland," containing, clear of woodland and lots, eight fields of 23 or 24 acres each, making in the eight fields 189 acres.—My mode of cultivation has been three fields in wheat, one field in corn, one field in oats, and three fields in clover.—One of the clover fields intended for Hay, (clover and timothy mixed,) the other two clover fields are for pasture.

My farm yard is a basin, from which none of the water or lye can escape.—I commence making my crop of manure in the month of August, by throwing into my farm yard any old straw or rubbish collected about the farm; as soon as cool weather commences, my cattle are confined of nights in the yard and turned out during the day, until the pastures become short, then, the cattle are confined altogether to the yard, and our horses are stabled—straw is then scattered over the yard, and the manure from the horse stable, once in each week, is taken in a horse cart from the stable and scattered over the farm yard, and immediately thereafter, a cart of straw is strewed over the manure.—This process is continued until the month of March, at which period we commence carrying out the manure for our corn ground. By this plan I carried out in the spring of 1839, two hundred and eighty-nine wagon loads of manure, and in the spring of 1840, two hundred and fifty-three wagon loads, completely saturated with the lye contained in the yard, which as before de-

scribed is a complete basin. The manure as carried out, is immediately ploughed under. Now, Sir, permit me here to remark, that in your frequent statements of loads of manure, we are left in the dark as to the kind of load, whether it be a one, two, or three horse cart or wagon load,—consequently we are ignorant of the quantity deposited on each acre. In order to remove the same objection as to my statement, I will remark, that four planks constitute the body on which the manure in each wagon is loaded. The floor of the wagon body is three feet six inches wide, and the length fourteen feet long, the sides the same length and two feet three inches in height; the plank being one inch and a half thick—sawed for the purpose. The manure, saturated with lye, is piled up on the planks, so as to make a heavy draught for four or five horses. The crop of manure for the spring operations, is thus all taken out, and my farm yard cleared off by the last of March.—At this period commences the making of the summer crop of manure, when the remaining wheat straw and the corn stalks are used as before stated, with the stable manure spread over, &c., until the cattle leave the yard for the pasture fields, about the middle of May. The manure then in the farm yard is covered over with a thick layer of straw, until the month of August, by which time the manure is sufficiently decomposed and in good order to be ploughed under in our fallow fields, then preparing for wheat. Of this crop of manure we take out every summer about one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy wagon loads, making altogether, (on this farm of one hundred and eighty-nine acres of arable land) at least four hundred wagon loads of good manure.

I have this year made a change in my system of farming, and in future my operations will be—two fields in wheat, one field in corn, and one field in roots, or roots and oats—say 11½ acres in roots, and 11½ acres in oats—three fields for pasture and one field for hay. Thus having every year four fields in grass—one of them to cut—still pursuing the eight field system. By this plan I shall increase my blooded stock of cattle, &c. We consider the increase of cattle particularly essential, as our land is becoming entirely too light for wheat, requiring the pressure of the hoof.

The rotation in my new system is,

1840, corn,	1844, clover,
1841, roots, or roots and oats,	1845, wheat,
1842, wheat,	1846, clover,
1843, clover,	1847, clover.

From the above I consider an average crop will be of

Wheat, - - - - -	1200 bushels,
Corn, - - - - -	1000 "
Oats, - - - - -	500 "

Roots, I have not sufficient experience,

Pork, (as at present) 8 to 10,000 weight,

Beef Cattle, 15 to 20 head for sale,

Hay, say 25 tons from the one field of 23 acres.

Sincerely, and respectfully yours,

F. TILGHMAN, Rockland.

SHEEP—more sheep, for mutton and for wool—for health and for comfort, in Maryland and Virginia—wool recommended for mattresses—and mattresses instead of feather beds—The nuptial bed in the "blissful bower."

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

I think you would render an acceptable service to your patrons if you would report, occasionally at least, the price of lamb, of mutton, and of wool. Get some wool stapler or dealer in wool, in which business by the bye, there is so little competition, as to subject the wool grower to the injurious effects of monopoly; but get the dealer in wool, of whom I presume you have some in Baltimore, to give you the names or terms employed in designating the various kinds and qualities of wool, with such explanation as he might add, and as would prove useful to your readers. With this information, and the occasional quotation of prices, we in the country should better know when it would be worth while to increase existing flocks, or to embark in sheep husbandry. I agree with you, perfectly, in the opinion you some time since expressed, that Maryland might derive a greater addition of net income from her existing capital and resources, by increasing the number of sheep than by almost any other outlay or application of labor. It may I think be safely stated, that there is land and pasturage for at least an average of an additional three thousand for each of our twenty counties.—True, that number might overstock some counties, but others might demand and well accommodate the surplus.—Supposing this rough estimate to

be within the mark, and we should have for the twenty counties 60,000 sheep more than at present; suppose these sheep to yield say an average of four pounds of wool at twenty cents a pound, there would be \$48,000, and a lamb each at \$1.20 would amount to \$72,000 more, which, without the aid of a Cocker, or Mr. McKubin, any man may see would make \$120,000 annually, or pay the interest on a debt of two millions of dollars divided among individuals. Now the first question the reader may probably ask is where would a market be found—what would we do with so much additional sheep meat, and so much wool.—The answer is that it would take, gradually, the place of other meat.—It would do for every man what every good farmer and every good farmer's wife likes to have done—it would "save his bacon!" mutton is known to be the most wholesome of animal food.—Yet there are hundreds of landholders in Maryland—the fact is scarcely credible—yet there are hundreds who never kill a mutton for family use, much less a fat one weighing twenty or twenty-five pounds to the quarter.—The increase of our flocks of sheep, animals to the growth of which no states in the union are better adapted than Maryland and Virginia, would make lamb and mutton cheaper, and allowance is made for that in the preceding calculation, and cause them gradually, to a considerable extent, to supersede beef and hog meat. This you may say would be injurious to the beef and the hog grower in the rich vallies of the West, where corn is so abundant and cheap that it can only get to a good market on the hoof.—It would, in fact, say you, be robbing Peter to pay Paul.—Very well—that's Peter's look out—every man for himself and God for us all. Let us make the most of our peculiar resources, while others do the same.—We in Maryland and Virginia, have a very fertile and much neglected resources in the adaptedness, if I may say so,—in a word in our capacity to grow a great number of sheep and a vast quantity of wool more than we do, with scarcely any additional expense! Let us carefully examine, one and all, and turn to the best account, the means that Providence has placed within our reach. By doing that, all the resources of the counties will be developed, and all interests adjusted. As to wool—when the quantity should be greatly increased, it would be used for a greater variety of purposes, taking in some measure the place of cotton, feathers, horse hair, &c.—Feathers and horse hair! says the reader—yes—feathers and horse hair "says I."—Know you not that wool makes a most delightful mattress when compactly stuffed and well made?—And what man or woman either, with any christian notions of comfort and cleanliness, sleeps on feathers in hot weather? Only think of it, Mr. Editor,—a great strapping beef-eating fellow—or, yet worse, some lovely woman, some sleeping Danaë, such as you, if not I may have seen, sunk down and buried in a sixty-pounds feather bed in the dog days—the thermometer at ninety! yet strange to tell, such things do take place, in a christian land, and an age of reason! To render the idea still more shocking, imagine that you behold our first parents, at the close of a sweet vernal evening, as

"—talking hand and hand alone they pass'd
"On to their blissful bower—
"—Here in a close recess,
"With flowers, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs
"Espous'd Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed;
"And heavenly choirs the hymenean sung,
"What day the genial Angel to our sire
"Brought her in naked beauty, more adorn'd
"More lovely than Pandora, whom the Gods
"Endow'd with all their gifts!"

Now, who would not hang on Haman's gallows, the man who would suggest a feather bed for such a bower! Shade of immortal Milton forgive me—the pen drops from my hand at the very thought!

No, Mr. Editor,—for Maryland and Virginia—more sheep—more wool—for health and comfort and economy.—There's "nothing like leather for a fortification," says the Tanner. URIEL.

ANNUAL MEETING of the English Agricultural Society. The New English Agricultural Society will meet in Cambridge in July next, and great preparations will be made to accommodate the numerous assemblage that is expected to be present. The Dining Room to be erected for the purpose, will be 197 feet long, 113 feet wide, and will accommodate 2500 persons.

The premiums offered for the ensuing year amount to \$5000. The annual income of the Society is \$14,000.

HAYMAKING.

As the season for haymaking is at hand, I feel desirous of bringing your numerous readers acquainted with a practice, which is based on so true a theory, that—as ought always to be the case—they go hand in hand to the end of the chapter. As so much of the happiness of the farmer depends on the stock of hay which he can prepare for his winter consumption, any information tending to facilitate the process, and at the same time lessen the labor and expense and hazard of the business, I consider of great importance. The following observations, reflections and instructions, are therefore presented to their notice by their friend and well-wisher,

N. J. 1st May, 1840.

JONAH CORBIT.

"Having observed, that in a season where there was no rain whatever, and the hay had been made with rapidity, and carried within a short time after it had been cut, that a greater quantity had been injured by being over heated and burnt, than in a catching, irregular season; that when hay had not heated in the stack, it was frequently mouldy; that as hay lost its native green color and approached a brown, it lost its nutritive qualities; and that, altogether, the making of hay, as usually conducted, was a very precarious and troublesome operation; I determined on trying to arrange a system on more regular and certain principles, and in which I succeeded: and by adopting a certain and regular course of operations, was enabled to make my hay of a uniform good quality; and, let the weather be as it might, at a pretty regular expense for labor; and considering such a process not only of importance, as it insures a more perfect quality, but as it affords a more certain protection against the injuries usually consequent on the uncertainty of the weather, and over heating in the stack, and that it thus removes two great causes of anxiety, it may be well worth the public attention.

In the first place, then, as to the state of the weather—it generally happens at this season of the year, that there are three or four rainy and three or four dry days; therefore, on beginning to cut the grass, as it is well known that grass may be cut and suffered to remain in the swarth for several days without injury; and it being desirable, where hands are plenty, to have a good quantity, or as much as will complete a stack in a day, in the same state of forwardness, I should prefer, rather than to wait for fine weather, to begin to cut in rainy weather. However, be this as it may, the swarths should not be opened but on a fine day, and when this is done, the grass should be well shaken apart and equally spread over the ground; and as soon as the upper surface is dry, turn it well over, and in this operation great care should be taken to open and spread any cocks that may not have been divided in the first opening: this being done, commence raking in to wind rows in time, that the whole may be made into small cocks before the night. The second day these cocks must remain untouched, let the weather be wet or dry. The third day, if the weather be certain and fine, throw the cocks open; but if the weather be wet or threatening, they may remain another day, or until the weather is certain to be fine for the day. The cocks should then be thrown according to the crop, into beds of two or three rows, and after three or four hours exposure, turned over, and taking time to gather the whole into wind rows and cocks before night; let this operation commence accordingly, and none be left open. The day after this, which in fine weather will be the fourth, the cocks must remain untouched, or not be opened, whether the weather be wet or dry. On the fifth, or the sixth day, these cocks will only require to be opened for an hour or two, after which time they will be fit for the stack.

The novelty of this mode, consists only in suffering the hay to remain in cock the second or third, or alternate days; and at first sight it may appear that so much time in fine weather must be lost, but this is by no means the case, for while the hay remains in cocks, a slight fermentation, or what is termed sweating, will take place; and in consequence, after it has been opened on the third and fifth days, it will prove to be just as forward as if it had been worked every day; and the advantages resulting from this, are obviously the following:—By shortening the time of open exposure, the color of the hay is more perfectly preserved, and consequently, the quality; and the fermentation or sweating which takes place in the cocks, proves so much to have diminished the principle of inclination, as to prevent its heating injuriously in the stack; and the whole operation of making, whether it takes four days or eight, requires three days' labor only; and the hay being left in that state every night, in which it

is the least possibly exposed to the injuries of the weather, and in which it may remain for a day or two in uncertain weather, without injurious exposure, most painful anxiety and useless attendance of labors are obviated.—Hayward's Science of Agriculture. * In England.

THOROUGH DRAINING AND SUB-SOIL PLOUGHING.

(Concluded.)

The lines of drains having been marked off in the field, the drainer begins by cutting with a spade on a line, then removing a first spading of about 13 or 14 inches wide all along; another follows with a narrower and tapering spade made for the purpose, taking out another spading, and when picking becomes necessary, a third man follows with a pick, and a fourth with a large scoop shovel to cast out the earth—a smaller scoop shovel is used to clean out the bottom, which should be cut as narrow as will allow the last drainer a footing, generally about three or four inches. From two to two and one half feet from the surface, are the best depths for such drains, the latter always to be preferred. The bottom should be cut as straight and uniform as possible, so that the water may flow freely along at all places, and it is better to cut a little deeper where there is any sudden rise of the surface, than to follow it; and where sudden hollows occur, the cutting may on the same principle be less deep; attention to this also admits of after straightening or levelling of the surface, without any injury to the drains. The workmen, in cutting, should throw the earth to the right and left from each alternate drain, as that allows the plough to go regularly and fully occupied *boutings*, [a Scotch term for a rotation or traverse of the plough] in filling in earth, whilst each alternate ridge or space is left for getting in the stones, free from the earth thrown out. The stones may either be laid down at intervals by the sides of the drains, to be there broken, or being broken in masses at some convenient spot, and at such convenient seasons as best suit for the employment of spare labor, can be brought by the cart ready to be filled in. No stones should be filled in till the whole line of drain has been cut out and inspected; but the sooner drains are completed after having been cut the better, and they should always be filled from the higher level downwards. Sometimes, when there is much tendency of the sides to fall in, it becomes necessary to fill in going along. Cutting in the summer, when there is little water in the soil, or in any dry season, saves much of this. In soft or sandy bottoms, by cutting the drains to half the depth in the first instance, allowing them to remain so until the water has been voided from the upper stratum of the soil, the lower part may then be cut out with more safety from falling in. The stones should not be filled nearer to the surface than 18 inches, leaving 16 inches for deep ploughing.

The upper surface of the stones having been made straight and uniform, the whole should be neatly and closely covered with a thin thatch or *flautcher divot*, or turf, cut from the adjoining surface, or brought from some suitable place. Strict attention to the correct execution of this operation is of the greatest importance, as many drains are ruined at once from the running of the loose earth. Thick turfs are objectionable, from the difficulty of getting them to fit close.—Straw, rushes, broom, whins, and other like materials, are very objectionable, affording no certain or uniform security, and forming a receptacle for vermin; peat moss in a thin layer, well beat down, may be used to advantage. When the deepest ploughing has been executed, there should always remain a firm crust of earth undisturbed over the stones of the drain; and no surface water could ever have access to the free way of a drain by any direct opening, but should find its way by percolation or filtration through the subsoil, and should always enter by the sides of the drain. It may be of advantage to tramp or beat down closely the first two inches of soil put over the turf, in order to form the permanent crust.

The cost of executing such drains varies, of course, according to circumstances—the cutting costing from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per rood of 36 yards, according to the hardness of the subsoil; the stones, if collected on the adjoining fields, will cost from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per rood, the breaking from 9d. to 1s. per rood; about one and one half cubic yards of broken stones will fill a rood of a narrow and well cut drain; the putting in of the stones may be calculated to cost about 3d. per rood, and the turling about 1d.; the filling in of the earth over the stones with the plough, will cost about 1d. per rood.—The whole cost per rood of common drains may be taken at 4s.

I am of opinion that small stones form the best filling for drains, both as to efficiency and permanency, and are the cheapest wherever stones are plentiful. The tile, however, is a very ready mode, especially in clay districts.

It is painful to see the practice, still very prevalent, of filling drains too near the surface, either with stones or tiles; for it is obvious that the deeper drains (not to exceed three feet) draw better than the shallow ones; and as all land ought to be subsoiled once, and occasionally trenched to the depth of sixteen inches, drains filled nearer the surface than eighteen inches are sure to obstruct the plough, and are likely to be injured in many places by the foot of the horse or the share of the plough.

In case where time or capital are wanting to complete the drainage at once, each alternate drain may be executed in the first instance, and the remainder can be done the next time the field is to be broken up.

After the drainage has been completed, a crop of oats may be taken from the field; and immediately after that crop shall have been separated from the ground, the field should be gone thoroughly over with the Subsoil Plough, crossing the lines of drains at right angles.

The SUBSOIL PLOUGH, has been constructed on principles appearing the best fitted to break up the subsoil completely, to a depth sufficient for most thorough cultivation, say 14 to 16 inches, whilst the active soil is still retained on the surface—to be of the easiest possible draught in reference to the depth of furrow and firmness of the subsoil—to have strength and massive weight sufficient to penetrate the hardest stratum—to resist the shocks from fast stones—and to throw out all stones under 200 lbs. in weight. All this has been accomplished and practically proved at Deanston, over an extent of at least 200 acres of various soils; and reports of the successful application of those ploughs, in various parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland during several seasons, have been received. The plough requires four good horses, an active ploughman, and a lad to drive the horses and manage them at the turnings. Six horses, yoked three and three abreast, may be necessary in some very stiff or stony soils. A common plough, drawn by two horses, goes before the subsoil plough, throwing out a large open furrow of the active soil; the subsoil plough following, slits up thoroughly and breaks the subsoil, and the next furrow of active soil is thrown over the last opened furrow of the subsoil; the stones brought to the surface by the subsoil plough being thrown aside on the ploughed part of the land by a lad, thus the work proceeds until the whole field is gone over. The lad should carry a bag of wooden pins that he may mark the site of the large fast stones which the plough cannot throw out, and which must afterwards be dug out with the pick, and perhaps blasted.

This large plough is a sort of horse pick, breaking up without raising to the surface any of the subsoil. Channels are thus regularly formed for the water to flow from all parts towards the drains. The atmospheric air being also by this means freely admitted to the body of the subsoil, the most sterile and obdurate till, becomes gradually meliorated, and the common plough may ever after be wrought to a depth of from 10 to 12 inches without obstruction, and with the power of three horses, yoked abreast, and managed with ease by the ploughman without any person to drive; being thus yoked together, and near the point of resistance, the horses have great power.—The furrow turned over being broad in proportion, nearly one half more ground will be gone over in a day than with a plough drawn by two horses.

The charge of subsoil ploughing a Scotch acre may be estimated at 24s., or 30s. per statute acre, being one fifth of what a similar depth with the spade would cost, and upon the whole, as effectually done. When land which has been opened up by the subsoil plough shall have undergone the first rotation of cropping, several inches of the subsoil may be taken up by the plough to mix with the active soil, and in proportion as the subsoil is ameliorated, so may the greater depth be taken up with advantage. In the richer subsoils it is sometimes expedient to plough to the whole depth of the moved subsoil on the first application of the trench plough. The trench plough recommended for this process, should be made in the form of Wilkie's plough, having all its dimensions made of double size, or what is found to answer fully as well, by a plough in the fashion of the old Scotch plough, but also of double the dimensions. Such ploughs require six horses, yoked three and three abreast, with one man to hold the plough and another to manage the horse, to do the work effect-

ually. This operation should be performed in turning over the winter furrow preparatory to green crop, and the sooner the work is performed after harvest the better. In estimating the expense of this operation, the horses may be charged at 4s. each, to cover all expenses, tear and wear, &c. which will amount to 24s.; two men 2s.=4s.; and an attendant lad to pick out stones, 1s.; in all 29s. As the work is heavy, the motion of the horses is necessarily slow, and it will in general take eight hours working to accomplish one statute acre. The expense of this operation may appear alarming, but when it is considered that one such ploughing will be more effectual in killing weeds, and in exposing the soil to the air, than two ordinary ploughings, we may deduct the cost of two such=20s., leaving 9s. to be charged against the deep working. All who have ever studied or experienced the most common gardening, must be aware of the important advantages of deep working, and when it can be attained in the broad field of farming at so small a cost as 9s. per acre they may easily believe that the whole will be more than doubly repaid in every succeeding grain crop, and abundantly even in pasture. When land has been thoroughly drained, deeply wrought, and well manured, the most unpromising sterile soil becomes a deep rich loam; rivaling in fertility, the best natural land of the country, and from being fitted for raising only scanty crops of common oats, will bear good crops of from 32 to 48 bushels of wheat, 30 to 40 bushels of beans, 40 to 60 bushels of barley, and from 48 to 70 bushels of early oats, per statute acre, besides potatoes, turneps, mangel wurtzel, and carrot, as green crops, and which all good agriculturists know are the abundant producers of the best manure. It is hardly possible to estimate all the advantages of dry and deep land. Every operation in husbandry is thereby facilitated and cheapened—less seed and less manure produce a full effect, the chances of a good and early tid [a Scotch term, for that state of the ploughed soil, which is most suitable for receiving the seed—neither too moist nor too dry] for sowing are greatly increased—a matter of great importance in our precarious climate,—and there can be no doubt that even the climate itself will be much improved by the general prevalence of dry land. When this subject was treated of in the Second Report of Drummonds' Agricultural Museum, published in March, 1833, the system was beginning to be adopted in a few places in a very few districts of Scotland, England, and Ireland, and in most instances on a very limited scale. Since then the intrinsic merits and evident results of the system have raised its character, even with many of its former opponents; and one cannot now travel almost anywhere in the country without seeing, either on a large or small scale, the operation of thorough draining going on. The deep ploughing is not yet so general, but it will undoubtedly follow; and it is to be regretted that, in the meantime, some zealous and good farmers, not aware of its advantages, are filling their drains so near the surface as to mar the future thorough application of the system of deep working.*

Thorough draining is the foundation of all good husbandry, and, when combined with deep ploughing, issues a general and uniform fertility, assisted no doubt by essentials, thorough working and cleaning, ample manuring, and a proper rotation of cropping.

In making a survey of the agricultural aspect of Scotland, and great part of England, it must be evident to every one skilled in agriculture, that by much the greatest proportion of the arable land, indeed we may assume three

*I have been often asked if I would recommend subsoil ploughing of land which had not been drained. To this, I answer, certainly not. For, until there is an escape or water through the subsoil any opening of it but provides a greater space for holding water, and will rather tend to injure than improve the soil. Where the subsoil consists of gravel, or sand, or moor brand, forming a crust over a lower stratum of open subsoil, then the subsoil plough being applied, will at once provide a passage for the water, and leave the incumbent subsoil open for amelioration. It has been remarked by an intelligent forester that in planting in wet bottomed land pitting to receive the plants is not to be resorted to, because in wet weather the loose earth of the pits gets filled with water, which is either acted upon by frost to the injury of the planter, or the constant immersion of the roots in water causes their decay; or the contrary, slitting gives the plant a hold of the ground, the roots are pushed in to the solid in search of nourishment, whilst the vacuities capable of receiving water are very small. In like manner the opening of the subsoil in a tenacious bottom forms one great pit over the whole field holding water most destructive to the growth of cultivated plants. On this principle the experience of age has taught the English agriculturist on tenacious clays to follow a system of shallow ploughing. As soon as wet lands are thoroughly drained, deep ploughing may follow with the greatest advantage, but not sooner.

fourths of the whole, is under very indifferent culture, arising mainly from the want of complete draining and deep working; and looking even to the best farmed districts with the eye of an experienced farmer in the thorough system, much of the land will be seen suffering under wet or damp. All the heavy land of the Lothians, Berwickshire, Fife Strathmore, Clydesdale, &c., would be greatly benefited by the introduction of the system, and if generally adopted we would hear no more of "stiff clays," "cold retentive soils" and the like, in the Agricultural Reports.

There is no want of employment for all spare labor and spare capital of the country, in the general thorough cultivation of the soil, and if properly gone about, it will afford ample remuneration to the individual possessors and farmers of the land, while the wealth of the country will be greatly increased.

The cultivation of the inferior soils will tend to lower the value of the high rented lands, but the general rental in the country will be much increased, whilst the prices of all agricultural products will be lowered, thereby affording cheaper sustenance to the manufacturers, which will enable them to meet more effectually the cheap labor of other countries; and it is not at all improbable that Britain may become an exporting country in grain in the course of the next twenty years, thereby overthrowing the bugbear corn laws without a political struggle. This may appear a very bold anticipation, but to those who know intimately the history of the wonderful improvements which have taken place in the various leading manufactures of the country, in the course of the last twenty years, (and who can appreciate the vast improvement of which agriculture is yet susceptible,) it will seem as no very hopeless prospect. Often has it been thought during the progress of the manufactures that the perfection of these arts had been attained, when, by the application of science, capital, division of labor, or industry, or all these together, some new and extensive step was gained, whereby the cost of production was cheapened, then followed a lower selling price to the consumer, and immediately the field of consumption was extended. In most cases those steps of improvement were urged, more by the necessity arising from low profits and extensive rivalry, than from the encouragement of high profits and extensive demand. So is it now operating with the agriculturist. During the reign of high prices any sort of farming was sure to pay; but now, when prices are low, nothing but skill and capital, and well regulated industry will do; and since higher prices are scarcely to be looked for, the only hope of the land owner and the farmer is to use every means to produce their articles cheaper and in greater quantity from the same extent of land. From the progress which the system of thorough drainage has been made, the lists are fairly entered by the hitherto considered poorer soils against the rich, the rivalry cannot be stopped, and the result will shortly be, a greater agricultural advancement in Great Britain than has ever before taken place. The grand natural prompter, *Self interest*, will in due time work out the result. Yet much may be done in assistance by the exertions of proprietors and agricultural associations, and by the national legislature, in the case of entailed lands.

Dahlias.—We understand that the sales of new Dahlias from Hirst & Dreer's collection, on Saturday last, was one of the most profitable ever known in Philadelphia. The celebrated Striata Formassissima, the novel and unique carnation striped Dahlia, brought \$2.25 per plant. The collection was very extensive, and the plants of uncommonly vigorous growth.

Silk.—The New York Star mentions, as a proof of the attention which the culture of Silk will probably receive in that State, that one person in the city of New York has sold in small parcels, to farmers and others, five hundred ounces of silk worm eggs within the last sixty days. It is calculated that no less than thirty-five hundred ounces of eggs have been sold in that city during the present season.

Hints to Farmers.—Earl Spencer states that since he has placed lumps of rock-salt in the pasture lands he has not had an instance of premature calving among his cows.

In France there are 154 Agricultural Societies, and 468 Agricultural Associations. The government grant \$200 to each society, and \$50 to each association.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

I have thought for some time past that your paper may be made very useful as the advertising paper for sale of land, and I send you the first advertisement I have been able to offer you. When it is once understood that your agricultural paper will inform us what farms are for sale, your subscription list will be found to increase, and sellers and buyers of land will find it very convenient to have within their reach, a paper where they can see all or nearly all the lands in market.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[We thank our friend for his suggestion, and will be pleased to receive advertisements upon this or any other matter connected with the agricultural interest.]

VALUABLE MACHINE FOR COTTON PLANTERS.—The other day a very simple machine was exhibited to us, which promises to be very useful to the planter, especially on rich soils, where the cotton plant grows high and strong. The process of eradicating the stalk is known to be very tedious, and from the injury done to the health of the slaves, expensive as well as painful. It must in many instances be pulled by hand; and the work is, of course, slow and exhausting. The machine of which we speak, is invented by Mr. M'Phetridge, of Virginia, who calls it the cotton stalk puller. Two wheels and an axle, are drawn along by a pair of horses.—The wheels in their revolutions turn by means of cogs, with an accelerated motion, two iron bars slightly diverging from each other, but placed at right angles to the axle, so that in the revolution they take the cotton stalk is between them. The cogs give them an exceedingly rapid motion in opposite direction upwards; so that the stalk being caught between them is thrown upwards and outwards with some force. There are contrivances for directing the stalk along the line so that it shall be infallibly rooted up, and the process is very quick.—*Mobile Journal.*

Gardening.—Is your garden too clayey?—Cart on sand, spread it over the surface, and mix it with the soil by ploughing, digging, hoeing, raking, &c. Is it too sandy? Spread over it a moderate dressing of stiffer soil of clay loam. Sand for clay or clay for sand, is worth more as a manure, than any heap from the stable, as this is more permanent. A soil that is very stiff will require large quantities of sand to reduce it—more than many people suppose—for, less than enough to overcome the adhesiveness of the clay, will only make the soil harder, just as sand and clay will make a hard cement for mason's use. But a little clay will answer for sandy soils.—*Maine Cul.*

The French government expends annually, premiums to Societies, Veterinary Schools, Sheep Farms, Haras or Studs, and other public establishments, the enormous sum of \$525,000. In addition to this, with a view to naturalize the tea-plant in France, an agent has been sent out to collect information and to send home plants. An agent has also been sent to China, to learn the management of silkworms, and to collect information also about the tea-plant. A distinguished member of the Academy of Sciences has been sent into the different departments to examine into the mischief done by insects and to suggest remedies. Will our government ever do any thing for agriculture?—*Maine Farmer.*

The crops in France (says the Breton of Nantes) are looking splendid, and promise a fine harvest.

Bank of Virginia—Trial of Green.—On the resumption of the trial of Benjamin W. Green on Wednesday a letter was produced and read as evidence in the case, which was written by Green to Mr. Mayo, the prosecuting attorney, on the night of his first arrest.—Its substance, according to the Richmond Whig, was an appeal to Mr. Mayo, to use his influence in getting him (Green) bailed or discharged, and also to intercede with the Mayor in his favor, for doing which each would be liberally remunerated. To Mr. Mayo, he said he would give "half he had left, which would be the biggest fee he had ever received, and he would need no practice for two years at least." The examination in reference to this affair was to be continued on Thursday.

The trial of Mr. Dabney has been postponed till next Wednesday, June 3d.

To Pickle Spanish Onions.—Put the onions into cold salt and water, let them stand all night; boil the spice in white vinegar, let it remain till it is cold; drain the onions well and pour the vinegar over; they will be fit for use in a few days.

FOREIGN TOBACCO MARKET.

Correspondence of the Richmond Compiler.

LONDON, 30th April, 1840.

GENTLEMEN.—Since our last report per the Great Western, no material change has taken place in Tobacco. The markets are very dull, and will probably continue so, until the extent of the forthcoming supplies is ascertained, and prices find their natural level. You are probably aware that last year they rose rapidly in consequence of an anticipated scarcity, and now that Stocks are lower than have been during the last 25 years, the expectation of future abundance causes a daily depreciation in the value of the article.

LIVERPOOL, 29th April, 1840.

Gentlemen.—There has been a good demand for Tobacco this month, the sales amounting to 917 hhds; of which the trade has taken 26 hhds Virginia leaf, and 114 stemmed, and 350 Kentucky stemmed; Manufacturers and Irish dealers 67 hhds. Virginia leaf, and 101 stemmed; exporters 183 hhds. Virginia, and 44 hhds. Kentucky leaf; and for re-sale a parcel of 32 hhds. Kentucky stemmed. The state of this market for Tobacco varies in no material respect from that described in our Circular of 14th inst. Almost all the better descriptions of both leaf and stemmed have disappeared from the market, and of the residue, which will be found here upon the arrival of new Tobacco, very little will be fit for any purpose but exportation. The prospect therefore, of a ready sale for early supplies has seldom been better. Prices will, of course, be regulated by the quantity first arriving, and that which may be expected to follow. The first cargoes may probably do well, but it would be unsafe, in the face of the last abundant crop, to calculate upon rates for later arrivals, much exceeding those current in former years.

Stock of Tobacco in Liverpool.

	1840.	1839.
	hhds.	hhds.
In Warehouse 30th March,	4763	4928
Imported in April,	98	477
	4861	5405

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—The market continues to be well supplied with Beef on the hoof, and prices are the same as last week, viz: \$6 for inferior, to \$7 per 100 lbs. for prime, with occasional sales of a few choice selected from the droves at \$7.50. The supply of live Hogs is also good, but prices dull, 5.25a5.50.

Cotton.—A sale of 30 bales Louisiana at 91c.
Fish.—Shad in fair demand; sales N. C. trim'd No. 1, 8.75 and in some cases as high as \$9. Herrings also tolerably brisk at \$2.75. **Molasses.**—N. Orl. thin but sweet, at private sale, 28c. and of prime at 30c.; Porto Rico 29a29c; 125 Neutivas 29a30c; and 112 casks Matanzas 19c. **Sugar.**—135 hhds Cuba Muscovado 5.05a6, at auction; the Frances Jane's cargo from Porto Rico, was withdrawn after selling one lot at 5.45; N. Orl. infer, 4.50a5, common 5.25a5.75, private sale.

Tobacco.—The inspections of the week still continue quite large, and notwithstanding the large quantity Maryland sold within the last few weeks the demand still continues very active, and sales comprise nearly the whole quantity inspected, but no change in prices. Ohio appears much neglected this week; we quote 4.50a10 for common to superior lots; wrapery 8a14; yellow and red 7a10; yellow 7a8, and fine yellow 8a10; no sales this week that we have heard of. Inspections comprise 1416 hds Maryland, 109 Ohio, 8 Virginia, and 1 hhd Pennsylvania—total 1534 hds. The crop of Md. tobacco of 1839 will, it is now ascertained be about 34,000 hhds. It is to be remarked, however, that although the number of hhds. is very large, the actual quantity is not so great as it appears to be: the crop is so light and bulky that the weight of the hhds which usually average 800 to 850 lbs. is not this year more than 650 to 700 lbs.: this lightness is detrimental to the interests of the planter, as he not only requires more casks, but shippers will not pay as much for light hhds. as for heavy ones, in consequence of the charges of freight, &c. being made on the hhd. without regard to weight. We have seen letters from respectable sources on the Western Shore of Maryland, which state that the Tobacco plants have suffered material injury from the fly, and that very few planters will set out their usual number of plants, some of them not more than half. In some instances corn has been planted in land prepared for Tobacco, and it is calculated from present appearances that the coming crop will fall short one-fourth.

Flour.—Howard street Flour has declined a shade. We note sales of several hundred barrels from stores this morning at \$4.62a for good brands, and we quote that price as the store rate now. The receipt price is \$4.50. We hear of no sales of City Mills. The stock is very light, and the article would probably bring \$4.87a. Holders of Susquehanna ask \$4.62a without meeting purchasers.

Grain.—There are scarcely any receipts of Wheat. A small lot of very prime Maryland Red sold at 98c; we quote fair to prime reds at 90a96c. Corn is in demand. Sales at 47c for yellow, and 43c for white. A sale of Susquehanna Rye at 50c on time. We quote Md. at 46c. Sales of Md. Oats at 25c, and of Va. a 22a23c.—*American.*

At New York, on Saturday, the Flour market remained dull, and Cotton steady and sales to a fair extent. No news.
At New Orleans, May 14.—Cotton.—The sales on Satur-

day last did not exceed 1000 bales; Monday 2000, and yesterday 2500 bales. We do not notice any change in prices, which we quote at 51a10. Sugar.—Prime sugar in any quantity cannot be found in the market, and there is much enquiry for it, while inferior meets with no sale. Our figures for extremes are 21a4 3-4c. Molasses much enquired for.

At Philadelphia, May 29.—Cotton.—of good quality, is scarce and in demand, and a prime article would now meet ready sale at fair prices; 40 bales Tennessee, for export at 9 cents; 55 bales do. at 8 and 81c per lb; 51 do. Mobile 9c; 15 bales fair Mississippi 9c. Flour and Meal.—Early in the week 2200 hhds. Ohio flour was sold at \$41, but later, recovered, and 1800 hhds. brought \$4 3 8, at which price the market is now firm. Pennsylvania brands \$4.62a; 500 hhds. Brandywine at \$4.87a. Rye Flour.—Sales at \$2.75, and corn meal in hhds. at \$2.87a. Grain.—Wheat is active, and taken for export as fast as received at 91a96c, as in quality, but when the ships now being loaded have their cargoes made up, it will probably fall, being at present disproportioned to the price of flour. Corn.—Sales yellow, afloat, at 45a48c, and white 46. Southern Oats 26c, and dull, receipts of both small. Cleared this week, 262 bushels wheat, and 3600 bushels corn, for foreign exports. Naval Stores.—We have no change to quote since our last review; sales of Spirits Turpentine have been made to some extent at 31c per gallon; Tar \$2a2.25; Rosin, 500 hhds. sold at \$1.65. Rice, little in first hands; we quote at \$3 3-4a3a per cwt. Exports this week 45 casks. Sugar.—The imports of New Orleans have been taken from first hands, at prices varying from 5a5 3-4c per lb. Tobacco.—continues in good request at full prices, chiefly for export; fine quality 8 3 4a7 3-4. Cuba Tobacco is scarce and wanted; no stock of good on hand. Manufactured is brisk at full prices. Wool.—We are not yet able to say any thing encouraging of this important article, nor shall we until our woolen fabrics are in better request.

At Mobile, May 20.—Cotton.—The enquiry being chiefly for the better descriptions, has caused an advance in these qualities, while inferior and middling, or rather mixed lots of lower grades remain without improvement. We estimate the sales of the week at about 15,000 bales at 5a9c.

At Savannah, May 22.—Cotton.—There was a fair inquiry for Upland at last week's prices until Wednesday, when the British Queen's accounts caused an increased demand, and yesterday sales were made in some instances at full 4c advance. The business of the week amounts to 5224 bales at 51a91c. Rice.—The sales amount to 400 casks from \$2 3-4a 3, at which prices holders are firm.

At Cincinnati, May 25th, the supply of Bacon was large and sales lively; we quote hog round 6a; sides 7a7a; shoulders 51c. Early in the week sales of Flour were brisk at \$3.31; since sales were made at \$3.12a3.18, with a downward tendency. We quote wheat at 62c. The stock of Lard unusually light. Sales at 10c, except for inferior, which is 8a9. Mess Pork \$14.

At Richmond, Friday, the sales of Tobacco were heavy, as they were all the week, at former prices—receipts large. Flour on the canal bank \$4a; stock light and receipts small. Wheat 90a95c and little doing; Corn 45a50c.

At Danville, May 15th, Tobacco, leaf \$4a7.25; lugs, 2.25a8.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LAND ON SOUTH AND WEST RIVER.

The subscriber as Executor of the late William Stewart, will sell at private sale until THURSDAY, the 25th June inst. the FARM of 245 acres, called Beard's Habitation, adjoining Davidsonville in Anne Arundel county, (South River District.) This land is not only well wooded and watered, but has a remarkable proportion of fine timber on it, and its character for fertility as well as healthiness and convenience of location is too well known to require any further description. Davidsonville is a post office 10 miles from Annapolis, on the road to Washington, and it is distant about 30 miles from the latter place and from Baltimore.

Also, will be sold as above, another FARM of 313 acres, called the Big Manor Plantation, lying in the heart of the West River District, near Mount Zion meeting house, and adjoining the lands of Henry A. Hall, Dr. Jas. Cheston, Dr. Thomas Owens, Mrs. Gott, Benj. Welch, — M'Gill and others.

For advantages of location this farm is not surpassed by any in that celebrated district, and especially for the beautiful and extensive prospect it affords of the Chesapeake bay and several counties on the Eastern and Western Shore, whilst the excellence of the soil, the abundance of wood and timber, the never failing streams and the healthiness of the spot, give great value to the property. If not sold at private sale, these two farms will on Thursday the 25th June inst. at noon, be offered at public sale at Davidsonville, and if not then sold (from inclemency of weather or other causes,) they will be offered at same hour next day, if fair, or on the first fair day thereafter at Butler's Tavern, which is in the neighborhood of the last described farm.

Both the farms have near them places of worship, schools, and convenient landings.

Terms of sale will be very liberal, and on payment of part of the purchase money, or good security being given, there will be no difficulty about an extended credit. GEORGE H. STEUART, Executor.

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE.
Of imported stock, price \$25 a pair, carefully put on board canal or rail road car, with the proper food and fixtures. They are warranted to be cut of an imported sow, and by an imported boar, both selected but not related to each other, by Mr. Enoch of Liverpool, and by him certified to be of the "pure Berkshire breed." Apply to T. B. & J. S. SKINNER.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked, 10	SUGARS—
COFFEE—Ha. lb. 9 1/2	Hav. wh. 100lb. 10 a 12 00
Rio 9 1/2	do brown 7 00a 8 00
CORROX—N. Car. lb. —	N. Orleans 5 00a 7 00
Virgin good, lb. —	LIME—Burnt, 35 a 40
Upland, 9 a	PROVISIONS—
Alabama 00 a 00	Beef, Balt. mess, 15 00
Louisiana, pri. 9 a 9 1/2	Pork, do do 17 50
Tennessee 8 a 9	do prime 14 50
FEATHERS—	Bacon, country as. lb. 8 1/2a 8 1/2
Am. geese, lb. 40 a 50	Hams, Balt. cured 11
FISH—	Middl'gs, do do 9a 9 1/2
Shad, No. 1, bl. 8 25	Lard, West. & Balt. 10
Herrings 2 75	Butter, in kegs, No. 2, 13 1/2
BEANS, white 1 25a 1 37	Cheese, in casks, lb. 9a 12 1/2
Peas, black eye 1 12a —	RICE—pr 100 lb. 3 25a 3 50
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl. —	SALT—Liv. gr. bush. 35
do. hhd. —	SEEDS—Clover do. 9 1/2a 10 50
Chopped Rye 100lb. 1 62	Timothy do. 0 00 a 2 50
Ship stuff, bush. 36a 00	TEAS—Hyson, lb. 56a 100
Shorts, 13 a 14	Y. Hyson 37a 74
NAVAL STORES—	Gunpowder 60a 100
Pitch, bbl 2 00a —	Imperial 55 a 60
Tar, 1 60	WAGON FREIGHTS—
PLASTER PARIS—	To Pittsburgh 100lb. 1 25
Cargo, ton, 3 18	To Wheeling, 1 50
Ground, bbl. 1 37a 1 50	

FULL BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

For sale, at very low prices, several pairs of this valuable breed of Pigs, which will be accompanied by the certificate of one of the most eminent breeders in New York. They are about 8 weeks old. Any person desiring these pigs will apply without delay. Satisfactory assurances will be given of their being thorough-bred, and at prices lower than ever offered in this city.

Also, a few young sows from 8 months to 2 years old, imported by Messrs. of Albany. Prices from \$25 to \$40 each. Apply to SAMUEL SANDS, Amer. F. Office.

TUSCARORA PIGS.

The subscriber is authorized to dispose of 3 or 4 pair of the above celebrated breed of Pigs, which are believed to be equal to any in the country. The Tuscaroras are a cross of China and Berkshire, and this lot can be recommended as from a first rate stock. Price \$10 per pair, deliverable at 5 or 6 weeks old, in this city. SAMUEL SANDS.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

For Sale by Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Light-street, near Pratt-street wharf.

GRAIN CRADLES, with iron and wooden braces, and warranted Seythes attached.

GRASS SCYTHES and SNATHS, in complete order for mowing.

GRASS CRADLES and BRAMBLE SCYTHES, of best English and American stamps.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKES, made with hickory teeth, and a superior article.

NICKLES, What stones, Seythe Stricklers, Cradlers, Hammers, Wooden Forks and Rakes, Spring-steel Hay and Manure Forks, Bramble Hooks, &c. &c.

Also WHEAT FANS, embracing all the recent improvements in HORSE POWERS and THRASING MACHINES, for two or four horses.

GRASS HARROWS and CULTIVATORS. June 3—37

JOHN T. DURLING & CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillside, &c. Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pige's Corn and Seed Drapper, Wheel Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and ironery of all descriptions, furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves. Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms. Grant, old Wheel's roots, rear of Dinwiddie and Kyle's. No 26

PIGS.

Four pair of half BERKSHIRE pigs for sale. They are the produce of a first rate sow, and by a full blooded Berkshire boar. Price \$5 a pair. Address postage paid. S. SANDS, April 29. Proprietor American Farmer.

ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL.

The fourth edition of this valuable work is now published and ready for delivery. It contains upwards of 100 large octavo pages, and embraces every information needed by the silk culturist from the planting and rearing of the mulberry to the making and dyeing of silks and fabrics; the plan of constructing coconeries, feeding silkworms, the process of feeding the worms, ventilation of their apartments, appointment of food, and in fine, every thing necessary to the acquisition of a silk culture is fully treated. A large edition has been nearly disposed of since about 1st January, and the present has been bound to supply an order from the legislature of Pennsylvania. It is a considerable number for gratuitous distribution in that or in any other State, by the recommendation of the committee on agriculture, who gave it their decided approbation and recommendation. The late Governor of Maryland also recommended it in a special message to the legislature. For distribution among the people, and it also received the commendation of the committee on agriculture of the 11th of it, of the 40th Congress of the U. S. A large edition is now published, and all orders from a distant place can be promptly filled. A liberal discount will be made to the trade. Price 37 1/2 cts. per single copy. Address S. SANDS, Balt. Md.

VALUABLE ANIMALS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Bull Calf, six months old, of uncommon fine size and form. He is by an imported bull of the Ayrshire breed, so celebrated for milk, out of a pure Devon cow, of the stock sent in by Mr. Coke, (Lord Leicester,) to the late Mrs. Patterson. The calf will eat readily any thing that is given him, and will be put on board of any steamboat at Baltimore, with food for the trip, for \$60 Maryland money, or a Baltimore acceptance.

Also fine superior Kentucky mules now on West River, Md. three years old this spring, for cash, or a Baltimore acceptance at 9 days.

T. H. SKINNER.

The National Intelligencer and Annapolis Maryland Republican will please copy the above four times, and their accounts will be paid at the American Farmer Office. may 27

VALUABLE STOCK.

For sale, a grade Devon Heifer with her first calf; the heifer is out of a Durham cow, which when fresh gave 30 quarts of milk per day; she is by a half Durham and half Devon bull, and partakes in appearance of the latter; she is a beautiful animal, and from the appearance of her udder (having just calved) bids fair to make a good milker; her calf is a cow calf, and by a full bred Devon—Price \$75.

A beautiful white and red half Durham heifer, 9 months old—price \$60.

A white Bull Calf, 8 months old, with strawberry roan neck; he is of good points, and warranted 3 1/4ths Durham; he is out of a half Durham cow, which gave when fresh 26 quarts of milk per day, and by a full bred Durham bull. Price \$60. Address, post paid, may 27 S. SANDS, Amer. Far. Office.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sun days excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm.

Three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate. PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES.

Orders for the above addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to. April 29, 1840—1 y.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Entaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

FOR SALE,

If application be made immediately, an imported MALTESY JACK of fine size and form, now nine or ten years old, which has proved himself a sure getter of very fine mules. Price \$500, and for any particulars refer to the Editor of this paper. ap 1 1/2

THOMAS EMORY, Eastern Shore, Md.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1835.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: His PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long furage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Burland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HOUSE POWERS, also superior articles. A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Stearns, of all sizes and prices; God on Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—in store PATENTIES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HARDS SEEDS all of superior quality—all orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street, Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

FOR SALE.

A well grown and sound JENNY, price \$30. Enquire at this office. May. 20. 4t.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$20. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it. The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. (bed Hussy's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2 1/2 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The casting of this machine will weigh a ton 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, morticing and planing machines; Tenoning do; Gear Drill Socks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arrows, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto it is to keep up with the times), an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edward & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy. Besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the sack, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at his establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore at Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1840. 1 y